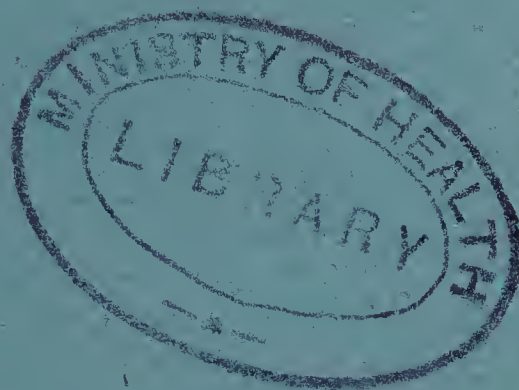


delson

TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(James Cumming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

and

Sanitary Officer

(Walter L. Wardle,
M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., MR.I.P.H.H., A.I.H.)

FOR THE YEAR 1952

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, 1952.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

BROMLEY CROSS,

NEAR BOLTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF TURTON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the year 1952. The general health of the community is satisfactory.

The first section of the Report deals with vital statistics, and from these it will be seen that the infantile mortality rate of 42 is somewhat higher than the rate for England and Wales, which is 27.6, and also higher than the average for the past 5 years in Turton (27), but it will be noted, that the number of children dying under one year of age is so small that even one death causes a substantial increase in the Rate. In this year's figures three of the deaths were in premature babies under 3 days old.

The incidence of infectious disease was lower than in 1951, and again measles accounted for a very high percentage of the cases notified. There were no deaths amongst the measles cases.

Heart disease still continues to be the greatest cause of death. The death rate from all causes (14.1) is lower than last year's, but is higher than that for the whole of the country (11.3). There were no deaths recorded from maternal causes.

The adjusted birth rate is lower than that of 1951, and also lower than that averaged during the past 5 years (14.9).

The ambulance and hospital services under the new arrangements continue to work satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I have pleasure once again to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members for their continued support and encouragement in Public Health matters.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CUMMING,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The population was, according to the preliminary census of 1951, returned as 10,950, and the last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 10,890.

The number of Inhabited houses at the end of 1952 was 3,834.

The Rateable Value was £78,735, and a penny rate yields a sum of £310.

The social conditions and standard of living are equal to the average of a mainly artisan or working class population.

EMPLOYMENT.

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Paintworks, Saw Mills and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors, and they get compensation if they are found to be suffering from Silicosis.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Total.	M.	F.		
Legitimate	... 118	... 63	... 55	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, mid-1952—	
Illegitimate	... 2	... 2	... 0	Crude	11.1
	—	—	—	Adjusted	12.2
Total	... 120	... 65	... 55		
	—	—	—		
Stillbirths	... 4	... 2	... 2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	32
Deaths	... 174	... 89	... 85	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population—	
				Crude	16.0
				Adjusted	14.1
Deaths from puerperal causes—					
		Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births		
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	.....	Nil	Nil		
Other Maternal causes	.....	Nil	Nil		
		—	—		
Total Maternal Mortality	... Nil	.....	Nil		
		—	—		
Death rate of Infants under one year of age—					
All infants per 1,000 live births	.....				42
Neo-Mortality—					
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	.....				3
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.....				25
Mortality Rates per 1,000 est. population—					
Respiratory T.B.	.....				0.09
Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	.....				3.04

(Items 10 to 14 incl. Page 3).

Population: For—

Birth Rate } 10,850
Death Rate }

		LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (all causes)		STILLBIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
		No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Population	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Population	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Year 1952	.....	120	11.1	174	16.0	4	32	Nil	Nil	5	42	3	25
Year 1951	... ..	139	12.8	188	17.3	2	14	Nil	Nil	3	22	2	14
Year 1950	.....	146	13.3	178	16.2	3	20	Nil	Nil	8	55	5	34
Year 1949	.....	160	14.6	144	13.1	4	24	1	6-10	2	13	—	—
Year 1948	.....	164	15.0	139	12.7	3	17	Nil	Nil	3	18	—	—
Year 1947	.....	203	18.8	165	15.3	8	37	Nil	Nil	6	29	—	—

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted { Death Rate (comparability factor, 0.88) = 15.2 per 1,000
Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.10) = 14.0 per 1,000

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR TURTON, LANCASHIRE AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Per 1,000 of Population.		Maternal Mortality.	Infant Mortality.
	Live Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births.	Per 1,000 Live Births
Turton— Average, 1947-1951	14.9	14.9	1.2	27
1952	11.1	16.0	Nil.	42
Lancashire, 1952	14.3	12.2	0.80	30
England and Wales, 1952 ...	15.3	11.3	0.72	27.6

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The following table shews the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents. This information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	0
3. Syphilitic disease	1	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	0	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0	0
8. Measles	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0	3

Cause of Death.		Male.	Female.
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	2	1
12.	„ „ breast	0	2
13.	„ „ uterus	0	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	11	10
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	0	0
16.	Diabetes	2	0
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	15
18.	Coronary disease, angina	15	5
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
20.	Other heart disease	13	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	3	4
22.	Influenza	0	2
23.	Pneumonia	5	1
24.	Bronchitis	7	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	0
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	1	0
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0
34.	All other accidents	0	0
35.	Suicide	2	0
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0	0
All Causes		89	85

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with three in 1951. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 42 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 27.6. The causes of death of the five infants are given below.

Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
Male	2 days	Intercranial hæmorrhage. Prematurity.
Female	3 days	Prematurity. Cerebral hæmorrhage.
Female	3 days	Prematurity. Atelectasis.
Male	6 months	Broncho pneumonia.
Male	1 month	Congenital heart disease.

General Provision of Health Services in Turton.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These facilities are available at the following—

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.

The Laboratory, Bury Infirmary.

Melling and Ardern, Analytical Chemists, Hr. Broughton, nr. Manchester.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year—

	Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.	Preston Laboratory.	Melling and Ardern.
Diphtheria Swabs—Throat	2	0	0
Nose	0	0	0
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces	0	0	0
Milk for T.B.	0	8	0
Water—Bacteriological	0	0	13
Chemical	0	0	1

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services.—That is to say persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non-urgent Cases who require transport to Hospital or from one hospital to another or to out-patient departments and clinics, or from Hospital to their homes and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious Cases.—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

From the 4th July, 1948, the Hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All Hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoriums under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Department.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year 1952 (after correction subsequently made either by the notifying medical practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital). The table also includes particulars of Turton cases removed to Hospital, and mortality.

Disease	Cases	Notified and Accepted.									Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total Cases at all Ages.	Years.										Total Cases removed to Hospital from district	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
		Un-der 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65			
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	12	...	1	3	6	1	1	..	...	...	...	3	...
Diphtheria, includ'g Membranous Cr'p	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever (incl'd. Paratyphoid) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl'd. German Measles)	146	8	34	41	60	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	1	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	3	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Inf...	2	...	1	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malaria—Contracted in:													
This Country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abroad .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	178	10	37	46	69	4	2	5	4	1	3	7	2

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease.	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Scarlet Fever	34	19	7	13	12
Diphtheria	3	2	...	...	1
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	149	62	12	178	146
Whooping Cough	16	10	43	21	8
Acute Pneumonia .....	...	...	1	12	8
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	2	...
Meningococcal Infections ....	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis—					
Paralytic .....	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Paralytic .....	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Polioencephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	1	2	1	1
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	1	...
Total	204	94	66	228	178

Notified cases of Infectious Diseases during the year. Wards—

Disease.	Belmont.	Egerton.	Eagley.	Bromley Cross.	Bradshaw.	Edgworth.	Chapel-town.	Total.
Scarlet Fever.	0	5	3	1	3	0	0	12
Diphtheria	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Measles	0	12	113	6	8	5	2	146
Whooping C..	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	8
Erysipelas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis:								
Pulmonary.	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	6
N.-pulm'n'y	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Acute								
Pneumonia..	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	8
Poliomyelitis								
N.-Paralytic.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal								
Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal								
Infections ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total	0	21	119	12	20	12	4	188

DIPHTHERIA.

There was one notified case during the year.

This occurred in an adult aged 29 years, who had never previously been immunised.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The Scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated either at the various Schools, at the Council Offices, or at my Surgery, and in this connection I appreciate very much the co-operation given by Headmasters and Teachers in the Area, in making the scheme known, which has resulted in Turton's percentage of children immunised comparing favourably with any other district.

During the year the following children were immunised with A.P.T.—

Under 5 years.

Between 5 and 15 years.

43

5

In addition 25 booster injections were given.

These figures are not so satisfactory as previously obtained. A higher percentage still is most desirable, and I hope that it may be attained by making the scheme and its benefits more widely known by advertising in every possible way and with the help of the Clinics and the Health Visitor.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases and mortality were as follows—

Age Period.	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Respira-			Non-			Respira-			Non-		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
0-1	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
1-5	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	...	
5-10	1	0	.....	0	1	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
10-15	0	0	.....	1	1	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
15-20	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
20-25	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
25-35	0	2	.....	0	0	.....	0	1	.....	0	0	
35-45	1	0	.....	1	0	.....	0	0	.....	1	0	
45-55	1	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
55-65	1	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
65 and upwards	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0	
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	0	1	.....	1	0	
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	6			4			1			1		

All cases of Tuberculosis are visited. The houses and premises are inspected, the social and domiciliary conditions investigated and auxiliary assistance is given when necessary. Insanitary conditions are remedied if found.

The houses are fumigated when it is required and all necessary measures are taken in order to prevent the spreading of infection.

Pathological specimens which require Bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The general health services available for the district, after the 5th July, 1948, are:—

**Maternity and
Child Welfare:**

Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
TUESDAY 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Walsh's Institute, Harwood. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in
month. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic:	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAY—FORTNIGHTLY. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic:	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAY 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Ophthalmic Session:	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. ALTERNATE FRIDAYS. 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Orthopædic:	The Mount, Station Road, Kearsley (by appointment).
Dental:	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAY 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
Tuberculosis:	The Dispensary, 20, Railway Road, Darwen. Health Visitor (Tuberculosis) Mrs. G. Tripyear, 40, Duke Street, Blackburn.
Hospital Services:—	Bolton Royal Infirmary, Bolton. Tel. No.: Bolton 5250.
1 General:	Townleys Hospital, Farnworth. Tel. No.: Bolton 5890.
2 Infectious Diseases:	Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No.: Bolton 3803. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No.: Bury 116.
3. Maternity:	Townleys Hospital, Farnworth. Tel. No.: Bolton 5890. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No.: Bolton 487. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No.: Bolton 268. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No.: Bolton 3431.
Procedure for booking Maternity accommodation is as follows:	
Townleys Hospital:	For persons not resident in Bolton, application must be made through the Divisional Health Offices, Leigh Road, Leigh.
Maternity Homes:	Application must be made to the Sister-in-charge of the Home to which admission is desired, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.
Out-Patient Clinics:—	Bolton Royal Infirmary—New Patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 6789). (9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon Saturdays.)
General:	
Tuberculosis:	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant.)
Venereal Diseases Clinic:	Civic Centre, Bolton.—MALES 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. each week-day; 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Emergencies:	Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary.
Ambulances:	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 3101 (Ambulance Station, Black Horse Street, Bolton.)
Midwives:	Mrs G. Whittle, 262, Turton Road, Bradshaw. (Tel. No. Eagley 428). Miss B. Grimshaw, 196, Scobell Street, Walshaw, near Bury. (Relief).

District Nurses:	Miss E. Ainsworth, 462, Darwen Road, Bromley Cross. Mrs. M. Oley, 27, Oaks Avenue, Bradshaw.
Health Visitor and School Nurse:	Nurse A. Lynch, 2, St. Bede's Avenue, Bolton.
Home and Domestic Helps:	The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh.
Registrar of Births and Deaths:	Council Offices, Bromley Cross. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Thursday afternoon—3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Vaccination:	Patients own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health at the Council Offices, Bromley Cross—WEDNESDAYS: 11-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Diphtheria Immunisation:	Patients own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Council Offices, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS: 11-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act, and the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Sanitary Inspector, 1952.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF TURTON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1952.

Once again the general form of the Annual Report does not vary to any great extent, but I am certain that a study of the report will show the volume of daily work undertaken to improve and transform conditions in the Urban area.

The repair and improvement of the sub-standard dwelling is a serious problem, and one that is becoming more accute. It is of fundamental importance to the housing problem that this type of house should be maintained and improved so that their useful life is not terminated prematurely. The existing houses, are after all, the houses in which the majority of people will continue to inhabit for a least the next generation.

It is, therefore, quite clear that an effective way must be found to check the decay in older houses before a position is reached where it is useless to try and prolong their life.

Because the cost of repairs has risen so steeply, and due to controlled rents, owners are either unable or very unwilling to meet the costs, and it is therefore not a matter of labour and material but of financial values and the economic factor which is the urgent problem.

A revision of the Rents Restrictions Acts is urgently necessary, and in my opinion local authorities should be empowered to require the carrying out of improvements and repairs so as to bring the houses up to the standard required by the Central Housing Advisory Committee, the work done to be subject to reasonable financial provisions being made.

I respectfully offer my apologies for the lateness of the report which is due to circumstances beyond my control.

In conclusion I would tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their unfailing support and kind consideration and to the Officials who have given me their willing co-operation at all times.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
WALTER L. WARDLE,
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the District where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 3,412.

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw District get their water from the Irwell Valley Water Board as they are situated near the Bury water mains.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor, and in the case of the Higher Bradshaw area in urgent need of replacing by town's mains. It is now gratifying to note that at the time of writing the work of laying a new main to this area has been completed

SAMPLING. (WATER.)

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private water supplies used for potable purposes at six premises in the district.

In two cases the examination showed that the water supplies were wholesome and fit for potable purpose.

A third case shewed evidence of sewage or allied infiltration. The supply pipes were opened and found to be broken. These were repaired and the collecting tank cleansed and sterilised. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

In the fourth and fifth cases the samples shewed gross pollution with faecal bact. coli. Pipe lines were altered, repaired and cleansed, suitable collecting and storage tanks built and the water supplied direct to the premises. Samples taken after the completion of this work proved satisfactory.

The sixth case, water was supplied from a good spring but examination of the samples proved pollution in the collecting tank. New collecting and storage tanks were built and the water taken direct to the premises through new supply pipes. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage from the Eagley and Egerton Wards is conveyed to the Eagley Sewage Works. These works were reconstructed and converted to the "Simplex" surface aeration activated sludge system in 1924 at a cost of £10,975. The works has a capacity of 120,000 gallons normal dry weather flow per day.

The sewage from Belmont Ward is conveyed to the Belmont Sewage Works, and treated by septic tanks and cinder filtration. These works are over 50 years old and urgently require a major overhaul. Plans, however, are well advanced in which these works will be completely redesigned and rebuilt. The works are normally capable of treating 21,469 gallons per day, the approximate yearly flow being 13 million gallons.

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The Sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained, consists of—

3,087 Fresh Water Closets.	304 Earth or Pail Closets.
1,009 Waste Water Closets.	3,504 Galvanised Ashbins.
319 Dry Ashpits.	218 Privy Middens.
102 Cesspools and Septic Tanks.	35 Trough Closets.

Many of the above Cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

The following is a list of the Conversions and Installations carried out during the year—

	During 1952.	During 1947-51
Privy Closets to Fresh Water Closets	1	17
Privy Closets to Pail Closets	4	6
Waste Water Closets to Fresh Water Closets ...	25	176
Pail Closets to Fresh Water Closets	1	17
Number of Trough Closets to Fresh Water Closets	0	12
Houses at which movable ashbins have been Substituted for fixed receptacles	38	395

During the year two additional Fresh Water Closets were provided in existing properties, and 49 fixed in new houses.

Number of Waste Water Closets found choked 151

It is hoped to accelerate the rate of conversions from Waste Water Closets to Fresh Water Closets, and also the supply of dustbins in lieu of ashpits, which was delayed due to dustbins being supplied only in non-galvanised metal.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1952	2068
Number of Re-visits	1307
„ Inspections of Houses	783
„ „ „ Dairies	35
„ „ „ Schools	9
„ Inspection for Rats and Mice	101
„ „ „ of Slaughterhouses	44
„ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage	144
„ „ „ Vermin	12
„ Inspection of Workshops, Factories	33
„ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc.	111
„ „ „ Licensed Premises	37
„ „ „ Shops	35
„ „ „ Caravans	26
„ „ „ re Water Supplies	36
„ Visits re Foodstuffs	75
„ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal, etc.	176
„ „ „ Infectious Diseases	18
„ Rooms Disinfected	21
„ Complaints Investigated	192
„ Visits re Milk Sampling	46
„ „ „ Ministry of Works Licences	62
„ Miscellaneous Visits	79
„ Visits to Baths	70

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. No serious pollutions were found.

SHOPS ACTS.

Supervision of Shops to prevent breach of the provisions of the above Acts is exercised. During the year 35 inspections of all premises coming within the above Acts were made.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This order reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, giving Local Authorities some financial assistance, but principally effecting a nation-wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

Two complete treatments of the Council's sewers, and four treatments of tips and buildings have been undertaken. The results corroborate the findings of previous years, namely, that the degree of infestation in the sewers is exceedingly small and occurs at storm overflows. This is probably due to the sewers being mainly of small bore and nearly always running at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bore.

SEWER TREATMENT.

Treat- ment. No.	Bait and poison used.	No. of Manholes in system.	No. of Manholes baited.	Test baits.	No. of poison takes.	Estimated kill.
1	Bread Mash and arsenious oxide.	225	156	21	52	133
2	Sausage rusks and Zinc Phosphide.	225	169	14	68	140
		450	325	35	120	273

Visits are also paid to private properties, business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

The following shews the treatments carried out on the Tips—

SURFACE INFESTATIONS.

	Premises Visited.	Inspections.	Treatments.
Local Authority	32	77	15
Private Dwellings	233	376	61
Business Premises	3	7	2
Agricultural Property ...	12	19	4

TREATMENT OF TIPS.

Treatment No.	Bait and Poison Used.	No. of Points Baited.	Estimated Kill.
1.	Bread Mash and Arsenious Oxide	174	197
2.	Sausage Rusks and Zinc Phosphide	108	105
3.	Sausage Rusks and Zinc Phosphide	141	122
4.	Oatmeal and Antu	80	75
		503	499

Poisonous Gas was also used in the treatment of 60 holes or runs made by rats.

SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED.

Sewer	273
Properties	237
Tips	499
Totals	1009

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited, and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and poor quality fuel, combined with poor methods of stoking.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1 —**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register. (3)	Number of		
			Inspections. (4)	Written notices. (5)	Occupiers prosecuted. (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	10	11	3	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	67	25	4	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	—	77	36	7	0

2.—**CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.**

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Found. (3)	Remedied. (4)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Referred.		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)
				To H.M. Inspector. (5)	By H.M. Inspector. (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—						
(a) Insufficient	9	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	4	4	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	10	10	—	4	—

Notice of one outworker has been received from Bolton Corporation Health Department during 1952 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

TENTS AND VANS, ETC., USED AS DWELLINGS.

During the year twenty-six applications were made under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station Movable Dwellings in the area and twenty-three applications were granted subject to conditions. The Council refused to licence three caravans and one was removed voluntarily from the district.

Twenty-three of the Caravans were stationed in this area previous to 1952 and the applications were for renewal of the licence.

Inspections are made from time to time to ascertain if the conditions of Licences are being complied with.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease notified or detected in any tent or van during the year.

Several Camping Sites have been utilized for short periods (Girl Guides and Scouts, etc.), and the sites so used are kept under observation

THE SCHOOLS.

There are nine Schools in the District which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these Schools is satisfactory but the Closet accommodation to three of the nine Schools is in need of conversion from the obsolete type at present in use to that of the modern Fresh Water Closets.

These unsatisfactory arrangements with the Council's approval, have been brought to the notice of the Education Authorities concerned.

It is hoped to amend the unsatisfactory accommodation at the remaining three schools, and at the time of writing proposals have been submitted by the School Managers concerned for the amendments to be carried out.

The Milk delivered to the Schools during 1952 was either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised.

No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There is a Public Swimming Bath at Egerton owned by the Turton Urban District Council.

The Bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons which is filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bells Filtration Plant. The water is tested daily and sampled regularly.

Alterations, repairs and decorations have been carried out which have greatly improved the conditions, but it would be desirable to amend the dressing accommodation so as to attract more adult swimmers.

These Baths are now regularly used by the Education Authorities for the School Children during seven months of the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse is now carried out entirely by direct labour.

The abolition of ashpits, which are insanitary relics of the past, receives constant attention. During the year 38 Bins have been provided in lieu of fixed receptacles.

Trade refuse from shops, works, etc., is collected for a nominal sum.

Refuse is tipped at certain sites in the district, such as disused quarries. These sites are fairly well removed from the nearest habitations. During the year Belmont Tip has been extended and a good deal of work done in levelling and regrading so as to form a satisfactory entrance and roadway to the sewage works. Levelling and soiling of Bradshaw Tip has also proceeded so as to eventually form a site for playing fields.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1952 shewing a comparison for the years 1950 and 1951.

	1950		1951		1952
Dry Ashpits emptied	1375	.....	1088	.....	1214
Privy Ashpits emptied	843	.....	734	.....	748
Cesspools	22	.....	23	.....	33
Ashbins emptied	83481	.....	89994	.....	95018
Pails emptied	12662	.....	12869	.....	13118
Trade Waste—					
Bins (Fish, Offal, etc.) ...	120	.....	80	.....	70
Miscellan's Waste removed	25 tons	.....	10 tons	.....	9 tons
Total Refuse Tipped	4001 tons	.....	4516 tons	.....	5182 tons

SALVAGE OF MATERIALS.

The continued demand for raw materials has rendered the salvage of all useable materials of the utmost importance, and in order to meet this urgent and vital need, every endeavour is now being made to recover, reclaim and market salvage materials without cost to the rate fund.

How far this is successful will be seen from the following figures—

Material.	Weight collected.			Sold for.		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	53	5	0	465	13	0
Kitchen Waste	45	13	2	146	12	3
Bones and Miscellaneous	3	1	2	30	19	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	102	0	0	643	4	9
Expenses				140	3	10
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Credit Balance ...				503	0	11
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

From 1948 to 1952 we have recovered and sold £2,980 of salvage, and which has shown a credit balance to the Council of £1950 0s. 0d.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies Act, 1944, and the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, became operative on the 1st October, 1949.

These Acts transferred the responsibility of clean milk production and the granting of designated milk licences from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities are left with the distribution side of milk only, including sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Turton has always been a large milk producing area and the Health Committee have rightly encouraged the highest standards in dairy and cowshed construction and clean milk production which has been helped by regular and personal contact with the farmers concerned by your Inspector.

The annual licensing of dealers in Sterilised Milk is a new provision since October, 1949.

Regarding the delivery in kits of milk, many farmers still use the open milk float in spite of the Regulations and apparently will continue to do so until the district is declared a "specified area" under the Act of 1950. This will probably be done in 1954.

There were six cases of suspected Anthrax reported to the Ministry but upon examination none were confirmed.

MILK SUPPLY.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.

During the year there were no cases of Tubercle Bacilli found in the samples taken for examination.

I am indebted to Mr. G. Hiller, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Bolton, for the information that 25 samples of milk obtained in the Bolton Area from Farmers producing in Turton, were examined for B. Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL MILK.

Nine samples of milk were taken from the schools in the Turton area. These samples were examined and found to be free from B. Tuberculosis.

All the milk supplied to the schools is either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of registered distributors operating from—

(a) Own dairies in the district	3
(b) Dairy farms in the district	1
(c) Premises outside the district	5

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1952 in respect of	(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:	
	“Tuberculin Tested” Milk:	
	(i) Bottling	1
	(ii) Distribution	6
	“Accredited” Milk:	
	(i) Bottling	0
	(ii) Distribution	0

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

No. of licences issued in respect of “Heat Treated” Milk	Pasteurising Plants	0
	Sterilising Plants	0
	Retail Distributors:	
	(a) “Pasteurised”	7
	(b) “Sterilised”	8

RAW MILK.

Bacteriological examinations—No. of samples, 8. No. satisfactory, 8.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are eight Private Slaughter Houses in the district, which are distributed in the following Wards—

Bradshaw.	Chapeltown.	Eagley.	Edgworth.	Egerton.	Total.
1	1	1	4	1	8

Owing to provisions of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, no slaughtering now takes place, with the exception of cases where Licences are granted by the Ministry of Food for the slaughtering of livestock for Home Consumption.

The National Children's Homes are granted facilities for slaughter of fat-stock of their own fattening for consumption in the Institution, and in accordance with these conditions, the following animals were slaughtered and inspected—

Beasts	12	Pigs	2
--------------	----	------------	---

In addition the following were slaughtered by individuals on licence under the Live Stock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940.

Pigs	96	Sheep	4
Calves			2

The following was condemned as being unfit for human consumption—

Meat	650 lbs.	Edible Offal	12 lbs.
Fish			6 lbs.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

12 tins Fruit.	12 tins Miscellaneous Foods.
5 tins Unsweetened Milk.	10 tins Meat.
9 tins Fish.	24 lbs. Tea.
70 lbs. tinned Cooked Ham.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. Sugar.
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Skimmed Milk Powder.

During the year 269 visits were made to Butchers' Shops, Slaughter Houses, Miscellaneous Food Shops and Food Preparation premises which were found to be kept in conformity with Regulations.

SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-1950.

A total of 63 samples was obtained, of these 49 were of milk and the 14 others comprised:—

1 Syrup.	3 Cut Mixed Peel.
2 Malt Vinegar.	2 Glauber's Salt.
1 Non-brewed Condiment.	2 Coffee.
2 Lemon Cheese.	1 Sponge Cake and Sponge Pudding Mixture.

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine, with the exception of the following:—

Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
1 Milk	Deficient 20 per cent. fat and low in solids-not-fat	Vendor notified.
1 Milk	Deficient 27.3 per cent. fat.	Prosecution. Vendor fined £5 and 6 gns. costs.
1 Milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.

In addition to the above, 4 "appeal-to-cow" samples were taken during the year which were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, registration of food hawkers, food storage premises, and premises used for preparation or manufacture of preserved foods is required. In this connection the following were registered—

Hawkers, 32.

Food premises, 35.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have accelerated due to the continued neglect of property repairs and inability to rehouse tenants from the totally unfit houses.

The tables below give particulars of action taken.

Number of Houses of all Classes	3883
Number of Council Houses erected	24
Number of Council Flats erected	21
Number of Private Dwellings erected	13

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1. A. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	529
B. Number of inspections made for this purpose	592
2. A. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Regulations	0
B. Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
3. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	481

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	450
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Power during the year—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice—	
A. By Owners	2
B. By Local Authority in default of Owner	0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts —	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	51
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice—	
A. By Owners	47
B. By Local Authority in default of Owner	0
C. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made, or undertakings accepted	2
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

A. 1. Number of Houses overcrowded at end of year	8
2. Number of Families dwelling therein	10
3. Number of Persons dwelling therein	48
B. Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
C. 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	1
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	8

5. Housing Act, 1949—

(a) (i) Number of Schemes submitted	(a) By private individuals	0
	(b) By the Local Authority	0
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses affected		
(b) (i) Number of Schemes approved	(a) Of private individuals	0
	(b) Of the Local Authority	0
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses affected		0
(iii) Number of additional separate dwellings provided		0
(c) Any other action taken (give brief particulars).		

Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949, is being administered in the district and nine private properties have been made fit by the owners after loans have been advanced by the Council.

INSECT PESTS.

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and insecticide, including D.D.T. is available.

DISINFESTATION. (BED BUGS.)

Particulars of action taken in 1952—

No. of houses found to be infested ...	(a) Council houses	0
	(b) Other houses	3
No. of houses disinfested ...	(a) Council houses	0
	(b) Other houses	3

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed-bugs Stripping of wallpaper, thoroughly spraying walls and ceilings with insecticide. Repeated after seven days; bedsteads, springs, etc., treated with insecticide. All defective plaster hacked off and made good.

State name of fumigant or insecticide used and efficiency thereof Killgercide containing 5 per cent. D.D.T.

Method employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removed to Council houses Inspection of belongings and spraying as above if such were required.

Is work of disinfestation carried out by
Local Authority or by a Contractor?

- (a) By Council on their own property.
- (b) In other cases, owner or occupier is provided with material at cost or the work is done on signed order by the Council workmen. Advice is always given by the Sanitary Inspector.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

The chief requirements of the district are in my opinion—

- (1) The vital need for the provision of new houses, with a planned policy of the repair or clearance of the unfit house.
- (2) A reduction in the number of private water supplies, and the extended provision of towns' mains within the area.
- (3) The conversion of pail and waste water closets, the abolition of ashpits, and the extension of the sewers within the district.
- (4) The conversion of obsolete closets at schools.
- (5) The provision of public conveniences at suitable points within the district.
- (6) The paving and making good of back streets and unmade roads.
- (7) Provision of new sewage works at Belmont.

